INTERESTING CORNESPONDENCE.

Our California Correspondence. Irade and Commerce in San Francisco—Condition of Society—Theatricals and Amusements—Masked Balls—The Site of the Capital, Go., Go.

SAN FR. 401500, Nov. 15, 1851. I regret that, in this communication, I cannot note the slightest improvement in business; on the contrary, the depression appears to have increased within the last two weeks, and trade appears to me to be at the lowest stage of stag nation. The arrival of the steamer Panama, on the 5th inse, with the information of the several heavy failures in the Atlantic cities, had the effect, for the time, of entirely suspending operations in commerce, and our merchants began to speculate as to what would be the end of such a state of affairs, and they could come to but one conclusion—a repetition of the disasters of 1885 and 1887.

I have seen it intimated, in some of the money articles in the newspapers at the East, that California has, in many instances, been the cause of failures among heavy firms. Such a charge as that has not the slightest foundation, and even if it had, our merchants are not to be burdened with the sins of those at home. Merebants and traders, and men of business of all kinds, and newspaper correspondents -among them your own-bave written and rewritten, time and again, that disaster would ensue if shippers at the East did not cease, but persisted in sending immense cargoes to this country-ten times as much as the present population could con-

times as much as the present population could consume. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the disincrested advice of our business men was not heeded, and clipper ship after ship have arrived at our port, lied to repletion, overstocking our markets, deprelating the value of goods, and ruthing trade. The merchants of the I ast have the nielves only to blame, as far as their transactions are conserned. A State sending \$90,000,000 of good money to the sister States should be the last one to have fault found with her. Again, I repeat, and for the last time, we have on hand, and with that expected to strive, a sufficiency of goods to last this country and Oregon from twelve to eighteen months, and if business men at the East expect to realize anything from their shipments to this country, they must cease shipping for at least from six to nine months. I regret also to state that there is not that peace and quietness existing in our city and State, which distinguished it previous to the sailing of the last steamer. Murders, stabbing affairs, and robberies have been frequent in our city, and different portions of the country.

distinguished it previous to the sailing of the last steamer. Murders, stabbing affairs, and robberies have been frequent in our city, and different portions of the country. The Vigilance Committee will be obliged to commence operations, for through them, and in no other way, will the perpetrators of these crimes be brought to justice. A hanging by the people took place last Sunday, the 9th, at a place called Mud Springs, in El Dorade county, the criminal being a boy nineteen years of age, named Dirfue; he attacked an old man named Clark, in his tent, at night, with a hatchet, and after killing him, robbed him of \$200. The evidence being conclusive against him, he was tried by the miners and executed.

The health of the city has been very good, and although it is reported that considerable sickness exists in the upper country, yet, taking all things into consideration, the State throughout has suffered very little from disease. We have had considerable rain for the last week, and on Saturday the Sth, a very heavy storm, overflowing cellars and basements where merchandies was stored, doing considerable damage. There is no doubt but that the rainy seasen is upon us, but we do not apprehend that it will be at all severe; everything indicates that we shall have a winter similar to that of last yoar. Since the storm of Saturday, now one week, we have had the most delictous weather, the air clear and bracing, a warm sunshine and moonlight night, such only as California can produce. I have heard a great deal about Italian sunset, and Lake Come, and Bay of Naples, out I do assume there is no portion of the globe where the beauties of nature stand forth so prominent as in California. The news from the mines throughout the whole portion of the State, never was better. The miners are all doing well, and are realizing more than their fondest expectations ever pictured to them. Companies are working more systematically, and

pertion of the State, never was better. The miners are all doing well, and are realizing more than their fondest expectations ever pictured to them. Companies are working more systematically, and as each day rolls on, we hear of new discoveries and new wonders, as regards the immense amounts of gold hidden in the mountains of California. The richest county in the State is that of El Dorado county, where gold is now being found in Placerville, yielding six, eight, and ten cunes to the pan. This may seem incredible to those in the States, but it is as true as hely writ. In the space of five miles, where I travelled lately, in El Dorado county, there was a quantity of dut thrown up, in which I was informed by miners there could not be less than \$18,000,000. The richness is but just beginning to be developed in the soil of this new found country. The Influence which California will exert over the world is an impressive subject to contemplate, and will take a pen more prollife, and a mind more comprehensive than mine, faithfully to portray the benefits to be derived from her accession to our country, and rests with future historians to delineate. California is a glorious country, and it will be a passport for men, in future times, to say that they first smigrated to her shores Replete as she is with all richness, agricultural and mitersal, and with every attribute, in fact, which an make a State prosperous—safe harbors, navigable streams, level roads, healthy climate, and peopled with the flower of the leader all government than any other State in the Union; and, at the same of the land, and paying more, in comparison, toward the support of the iederal government than any other State in the Union; and, at the same wins, of but hardly three years growth, she has had the least done for her; her petitions have been unthowered, her wants neglected, har interests receiving no attention. She has had no mint, whereby the poor miner might not be robbed by heartless speculators, and the country become enriched; she has had no buildings erected whereby her cities might become beautified, for the transaction of public business; she has had no lighthouses erected to point out to the weary mariner passages of safety to the haven where he would be; she has had no floating or dry dock erected, whereby her ships might be repaired, and sent to sea, instead of rotting in the harbor; and an hundred other things have been left undone which ought to have been done for her; and yet, in the face of all this, she sends upwards of \$100,000,001 annually to the States, keeping from ruin hundreds of business men, who, were it not for ber, would sink to rise no more. Congress will shortly be in session; we all know the interest you take in our State; and, therefore, call upon you to do your utmost to have justice done to a badly treated State. You have ise influence, and can bring it to bear; and in calling upon you to assiet us in obtaining only our rights, do not. I beg of you, let us call in vain, but answer our requests.

The political parties are again moving in the

The political parties are again moving in the The political perties are again moving in the State, as the time rapidly approaches for the election of delegates to represent California in the respective Presidential Conventions, to be held during the coming year. As it is not a question of party both whige and democrate talk freely, one with the other, as to whom would be fit and competent for the honor; and both parties, or, at least, a greater pertion of them, have come to the conclusion that the right belongs to the young men, and no other, for they do all the labor, all the voting, and have all the anxiety of elections, and, as a matter of course, are entitled to some of the advantages arising therefrom. And another thing, the young men of the State have themselves taken a position, and, having organized, utterly refuse, fer young man the State have the memories them position, and, having ornavized, utterly refuse, for he future, to work for the old political hacks, who come to this State from every other (from whence they have been driven) solely for the purpose of obtaining office, being no scotter nominated and defeated in one, before they are up for another

During the last election, although the young men of our State, of the whig party especially, ax ered the mealves to the utmost to secure success or their ticket, and endeavored to keep the ranks firm and unbroken against the assaults of their opponents, yet their whole aim and desire was frustrated through the efforts of those excreecences on the party, the old fogies, who, defeated in their applications to obtain a regular nomination, smarting with the treatment they had received, formed a league with their friends in the same situation in the democratic party, and formed what they termed, an independent honesty ticket," went into the contest on the 3d of September, and what they termed to They defeated their party, covered themselves with disgrace and contempt, and gave their opposites a perfect triamph. Taking these things into consideration, the young men will not work how for any but those of their own number, and their own selection. During the last election, although the young

interest the entry, the old fogies, who, defeated in their apprecions to obtain a regular nomination, smarting with their friends in the same situation in the democratic party, and formed what they termed, an "independent honesty ticket," went into the control of the 3d of September, and what did they do I They defeated their party, covered themselves with diagrace and contempt, and gave their oppositions a perfect trimagh. Taking these things into considerables, the young men will not work now for any but those of their own number, and their own selection.

The candidates already spaken of in the whig ranks as delegates to the Convention, are Messrs I II Clay Educk, Cape Wm Waldo, Senator Cocke, Marcous D Berusk, Judge Martin, A.C. Messon, D H. Island, and others of the new major of Sarramunto J H. O Byerson, H. G. Langley, and many others. As yet, the whole after it wrapped to mystery. The theorems who was a space of J R Hardschoungh, the present Mayor of Sarramunto J H. O Byerson, H. G. Langley, and many others. As yet, the whole after the wrapped to mystery. The theorems who was a space of the detacted of the roary. As far as this State is concerned in regard to the Presidential election, I think that newber party will instruct their delegates, hall allow them for the present month; and the wing of region the Clay of the Meuntain Lake Water Company were opposed to the detactes of their sense of right. The democracy are undertaking in few of very many others. As yet, the whole and their sense of the detactes of their sens how for any net those of their own has the whig their own calculus already spoken of in the whig ranks as delogates to the Convention, are Mesers J. If Cay Eude, Capa. Wm. Waldo. Senator Cooks. Marcus D. Boruck, Judge Martin, A. C. Mesern. D. H. Rathed, and others of the above I thick that Hashell will ceruatily be elected, and possibly Boruck, but I am not certain. The demo-

especially with the Cuba difficulty, has wen for him hosts of new and admiring friends in both parties. In my inst I gave you, in a postseript, a full account of the excitement engendered in this city, in consequence of the alleged crueftics practised by Captain Waterman towards his crew, on his late voyage from New York, in the cibpor ship Challenge. Since then the first mate, Douglass, has been arrested, and an examination had of a portion of the crew charged with mutiny. On the trial the passengers testified to the stubbornness of the crew, and their unwillingness to work, and that they endeavored, by all possible means, to impede Captain Waterman in the discharge of his duty. On the other hand, there is no manner of doubt, if there was a mutiny on board, it was superinduced by the outrageous treatment received by the crew.

The Commercial Exchange for all nations, which has been in operation now two months, is in the full tide of success, being well patronised by the mercantile community. He has on file papers from all or sought after than the New Youx Harato. The Chamber of Commerce have their library in the primital room, and it does infinite credit to the merchant princes of San Francisco.

A very richerche affair came off at the Parker House, (lately erected by Mr. Maguire, nort to his theatre.) on the evening of the 6th, being a ball given by the members of the Monumertal Fire Company, the following gentlemen composing the Board of Managers.—Hon. C. J. Brenham, Hen. T. Butler King, Hon. R. W. McLane, Hon. Jas. S. Withered, Judge P. W. Sheppeni, Calhoun Benham, Wm. H. Silverthorn, Geo. H. Horsefress, W. L. Bromley, S. K. Labatt, These McCahill, Dani-Cronia, J. H. Pisher, B. C. Sanders, John W. Rider, Col., John C. Haye, Col. R. N. Wood, Capt. R. F. Hanns, Capt. Wm. Devier, R. H. Sinton, Jos. H. Raddach, James E. Wainwight, Fred'A. Hussey, R. B. Hampton, T. B. Russon, H. Q. Adams, J. H. Chay Mind. Enc. Maguit the entry therefore making the entertainment very solect, and brought together the largest cellection of the fair ere: seen together at one time in the State of California. Everything was condusted in most admirable style, and none more so than the arrangement of the supper. The room in which the ball was given is forty-five feet front by one hundred and twenty deep, magnificently fitted up. Eight chandleire adorted the celling, and all the attributes of the room were in perfect keeping. This is only except the surgest of the ingress of brilliant assemblage which will be given at this elegant room.

There has been a perfect theatrical gala in this city, for the last two weeks, both theatres, the bourse was full, or crowded, as nijve you no idea of the mass of people in attendance. Long before the curtain rose, a huge place of the mass of people in attendance. Long before the curtain rose, a huge place of the mass of people

Montgemery to Kearney streets, kept by men and women from all sections of the world. Very nearly, or, in fact, all are attended by a young and handsome girl, for the purpose of attracting custom; and, I am gratified to be enabled to state, that but two American women have as yot, so far, distinguished themselves. In one saloon on Commercial street, kept by a Frenchman, exiled the "Cafe des Artistes," no less than seven French girls are in attendance, assisted by their mother. Their father is not in the ranche; although a certain wag in town has suggested that if their fathers were here, they would number as many as the young ladies; but that is none of my business. I only write this to give a little information in regard to the sights to be seen in some of our thoroughfares. Clayton's saloon is also worthy of a passing notevery large and commedious; on every Saturday night a masked ball is given here, attended by all the ladies in town. Dutch Charley distinguished himself at this place by knocking down a man named Ball, for which be was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The next principal, is that in the lawer part of the building, known as the California Excharge, on the plaza at the corner of Kearney and Clay streets. Masked balls are altereded by the chira of our young men. The balls are given under the direction of a Mr. George H. Stephers, and taking the character of them into consideration, are well conducted. I could go on and write pages regarding these places, did I think it worth while. As far as our own people are concerned, they excite no surprise; but to a new comer, considerable astonishment is expressed at their almost incredible number.

Since the two theatres opened and commenced operations in this city, afer the fire, it does appear to me that the morals of the commune

most incredible number.

Since the two theatres opened and commenced operations in this city, afer the fire, it does appear to me that the metals of the community were vastly improving, as least five thousand persons are enclosed every night within the wails of the Jenry Lind and American theatres, and the gambling tables are almost entirely deserted; in not there are but two or three places now where gambling is carried on to any extent at all, namely, at the "Belia Union" and "El Borado," on the the Flaza. There are numerous little establishments on Long Wharf, which manage to stratch ent a miscrable existence; but, as a general thing, the excitement and pleasure once derived by men from its fascinations, have passed away, and gambling in San Francisco is fast becoming one of the things that were. The same state of allair exists in Sacramento, Marysville, and, in fact, in almost every city throught the State, and we shall hall the time with delight when this debasting, relnous practice is entirely cradicated from the country, although it will work itself out as time rolls on. In my opinion, every crime that has been committed in California, has for its foundation" gambling."

one year from the present time, the harbor of

gallena, in case of fre. As regards as increase of population, which of course, must be looked for a reservoir can be so constructed as to costain 168,000,000 gallena of water, giring very nearly double the supply, which, for some time to come, will be sufficient for all practical purposes.

In my communication to you, dated August 1st, for selected that the project of building up the city of Valleje as the future capital of the State, would prove a failure. My prophecy has partially become a matter of history. The Governor has removed the State officers back to San Jose, where they will remain, at any rate during his administration Rumors says that his successor (Gov. Bigler,) will convene the next Legialature at Valleje. If so, we shall have illustrated upon the Pacific, the beauties of a travelling ashinet. It is to be hoped that the representatives of the people will put a stop to this bargain and sale plan of locating the public buildings. A strong feeling is manifesting itself amongst the delegates from the northern part of the State to select the best site, and there to locate the public building, without bribery or intrigue. Benion will, most likely, be the chosen place. It is the most beautiful, the most central and accessible point, and can be approached from every direction in the State, either by land or by water. It produces superior building materials in great abundance, which is a consideration of much importance in a country where transportation is so expensive as it is here. I spent a couple of days at Benicia last week, and mes pleased to witness the steady and healthy growth of the town. It is a favorite residence for families, on account of its order, good scelety, and fine climate. Howland & Aspinwall propose creeting a foundry there, which will be the most extensive establishment is very much needed to repair their extensive also greatly needed semewhere on the bay, for the repair of vessels. No better or surer speculation could be entered into by Eastern capitalists. Benical is emphatical

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Dec. 2, 1851.
The Independence of Panama—Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastic Ceremonies-The Republic of New Granada-General Herrera, the new Governor-Increase of Garrison—Sr. Mariana Arosemana— Changes in the Business Community—Minors— Departure of Steamers—Impositions—Health of Panama—From Valparauso—From Nicaragua— A Battle—The Condition of Parties there—Prospects of Munoz—The Conduct and Position of Mr. Kerr, United States Charge & Affaires-The Vanderbilt Route, San Juan, &c. - Summary Jus-tice-A Panamenian's Idea of the Railroad, &c. The most important event that has transpired in

Panama, since my last, was the celebration of the independence of the Isthmus of Panama, by the inhabitants of this city and vicinity. It was hearty, enthusiastic, and universal; and though the arrangements were in many respects but badly apportioned, every demonstration of rejoicing passed off better than they have ever done before. The order which prevailed was indeed remarkable. The programme of ceremonies, etc., was opened on the 27th, and continued through four days—each day, however, after the first, being more especially dehowever, after the first, being more especially devoted, apparently, to different districts of the city and suburbs. The first item on the programme was the rirging of those same cracked bells whose ding-dong we hear almost continually, upon all the rervicer, festivals, ceremonies, and political days. They were all rung, however, with especial vein on the 27th at mid day. This was followed by the formation of the National Guard, and the acknowledgment of a new Chief of Battailion. Then same the proclamation granting the privilege of all kinds of diversions from the 27th to the 30th of the month, which was made by accorps of militia, with a band of music at every corner. (This, by the way, is the mode of proclaiming all the laws in the city.) On the evening of each day, there was a general illumination, and on the higher of the 27th, pre-bably one of the most brilliant balls ever given in Patsma; it was participated in by there was a general illumination, and on the higgs of the 27th, prebably one of the most brilliant balls ever given in Patsma; it was participated in by an unusually large portion of the F. s of V. V., and considered very select, there being but few in attendance, who were more than one third negro. This entertainment was given in honor of Gen. Herrera, the recently arrived Governor. El Senora del Cara, on the occasion, was Mrs. Louis Lewis, the wife of the British Vice Consul, and the sister of Gen. Herrera. On Friday evening, the 28th, another ball more public and promiseuous than the first, was given as part and parcel of the ceremonies commemorating the anniversary of independence. The lady of our recent Governor, Don Manuel M. Dias, received the guests on this occasion. During the day, the military paraded, and fired very frequent saintes, though apparently without much regularity; religious ceremonies of an imposing character were conducted in the cathedral; and El Chantre Don Fermin Jorane procounced an allegorical panegyrie on the political emancipation of the country; these ceremonies terminated with the Te Deum, giving thanks to the All Powerful, for the benefits vouchsaired to us in 1821. After the conclusion of this, Dr. Domingo Arose mana delivered an oration appropriate to the occasion, which was listened to by all the resident consular representative, and many other for singers.

On the 29to, in the morning, there was a series of religious ceremonies in the district of Santa Anna, ourside the walls of the city, concluding with a benediction by the clergy upon the militia, and taking the oath of allegiance by the latter to their flag. That night there was a general llumination in the district Plaza, and numerous dinners and balls.

On Sunday, the 30th, sinclar demonstrations to

Surday, the 30th, similar demonstrations to these acove enumerated, were had in the district of Caledonia, and in the afternoon a dinner was given by the National Guards (militia) to the troops of the garrison, pensioners of the army, &c. in token of fraternity between the military and citi-

These ceremonics in celebration of the indepen There ceremonics in celebration of the independence of the Isthmus of Panama, and the great metropolis. Panama, from allegiance to Spain. En parama, allow me to remark, the day is not far distant when by herself, the Isthmus will stand up, independent and ref-independent, not contributing all her large income to the general government, and receiving therefor comparatively nothing, but living on her own receipt and her own internal resources. The independence of the Isthmus, and that of the republic of New Granada, are two distinct affairs, as El Panamamo, of the 30th ultimo, would have us clearly understand. That paper thus apostrophises the glorious day of the freedom of the Isthmus from the thraidom of Spain's despotism:— THEN ALL LORY TO THE TWENTY-BIGHTH DAY OF NOTEMBER,

FIRENAL CLORY TO THE TWENTY-BIGHTH DAY OF NOTEMBER, 1821.

Co this memorable day the people of Panamal broke the heavy letters, with which, during three hundred years, they were held to the crown of spain. From that day the people of Panama proclaimed the independence of the restropolic, the no more formed a part of a slave colony, but united her faith with the glerious republic of Columbia. In the firm resolve to break from oppression, and in the syent which executed it, this city has distinguished herself—passing from death to life—from slavery to like-ty. Panama on that great day rowed to Heaven—and she has fulfilled li—that her Ishmus smould no longer be a jewel in the tarnished diadem of Ferdinand the Seventh, nor of his successors. Panama contains to day a free people, who will ever prospet under the auspices of liberty and civilization. Let us rejetee then in the anniversary of our independence.

The republic of New Gronada, which included rearly thirty other provinces beside Pauama, was a part of the late republic of Colombia, consisting of Venezuels, Leuador, and New Granada. Venezuela and Ecuador separated, and left New Granada by fixelf, and subsequently, by a convention, the bases of separation were definitively arranged.

New Granada is divided into twenty-time provinces, viz., Antioquia, Azuero, Barbacoas, Bogots, Enemaventura, Cartagena, Casanare, Causa,

New Grarada is divided may be bacoas, synces, viz., Antioquia, Aznero, Barbacoas, per gets, Enemaventura, Cartagena, Casanare, Cauca, gets, Enemaventura, Chiriqui, Medillia, Mompos, Chiriqui, Parama, Pasto, Pepagota, Escenaventura, Cartagena, Casanare, Cauca, Corgova, Choco, Chiriqui, Medillia, Mompos, Neiva, Ceana, Pampiona, Parama, Pasto, Popayan, Elebacha, Santamarin, Socorro, Sato, Tundama, Tunja, Tuquerres, Valia Dupaz, Velez, Veragena, which are subdivided into cantonea, (counties,) and the cantones into parroquial districts, (parishes)

The installation of the government of the repultion New Granada, and its espanation from Goinnihi took place on the silet day of Norembee, A.
D. 1831.

The first Freedon't was General Francisco
de Paule Santander.

The constitution new in force is that of the 20th
April, which took effoct en the 1st October, 1933.

Its form of government is the republican, popular
representative, sleative, alternative, and responsible. The powers are divided into elective, legislatic the control of the control of the Granadians. If maintains and supports the
Roman Catablishment of the government of the
republic of New Granada, there was no particular
prominent statesman as the leader, but the following patriots have distinguished themselves, vis.—
Nicente Ararro, Florendino Gonnales, and MarCanedo, etc.

In 1830, the party of the fathmus opposed
to farther connection with the New Granadian republic, comprising almost all the inflaential
and wealthy citizens of Panama, those who are
now connected with the conservative party, made an
unsuccessful movement of separation; unaccessful
because affairs were not sufficiently mastered for
Claim 1822 feets. Gen. Herrors, the Governor
elect of the province of Panama, at whose more
ments in the southern provinces your readers have
been recently apprised, arrived in our city. He was
received with very great warmth, at some distance
from the city, and escorted into town by a considerable number of prominent Fanamenians. For
several years past he has been engaged, and it was
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trifling.
Death has also made a vacancy in the ranks of our mercantile community and the little circle of "strangers in a strange land;" and though the place of him who has gone to rest may be supplied among us, there are those who moure him "at home." for whem there is no reparation, no supply from the circles of earth. On the 23d uit., Peter L. Parsens, Esq., for some fitteen months past in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this place and Tabogs, died very suddenly. He had many very warm friends, for his generous attri-butes and noble parts called forth the friendship of all who know him. He was kindly and skilfally treated; but the messenger called, and there was none to gainsay.

MONEY MARKET

November, between the forces of Munor, and those of the povement, under Gea, Chomore, it a term called Negarsie, between Leen and Grande, in which the former, with a force of one hundred men, among whom were fon American mounted volunteers, routed the other party, consisting of some foar hundred men. Munor's force, lost one horse, and had one man wounded. Of the government troops, these were some fifteen or more tilled. On the 6th, his hundred volunteer troops, from Honduras, joined the government troops, and entered Chinendaga, containing a Munor garrison of but fifty men. The latter fought till fourteen or fifteen were killed, and then retreated. This accession force proceeded to Realejo next day, and took possession. Up to the 4th inst, Munox was still at Leon, hommed in on every side, with but seven hundred troops, the government force having possession of every important point in the country, except Leon.

The gavernment General Chomorro had seme eight or nine hundred troops, besides the Honduras volunteers at Granada. The only place of importance in the whole country not occupied by troops, is Chichigalpia, a city of some 10,000 inhabitants. Munox is very much blamed by some of his friends for not following up his success at Nagarote; but his reason for his course are all good and sufficient. He feared to sacrifice the lives of his men in an unequal contest. He is never reckless of the lives of his men. Nagarote is some forty miles from Leon, and the driving of the troops of Gen. Chomorro, was thought to be gaining a great point, and so it will be, if rightly improved, despite the apparent fault in not pushing on to Granada. Every confidence is to be placed in the ability of Munox, to doverything that can be done with the force he has.

There seems to be but little probability of the success of Munoz, except there be some sort of comprenise made, as he is evidently hemmed in on every side, and almost all the inhabitants of hear success of Munoz, except there was a success to he was not the reconstruction

movement at San Juan, for which they were a considerable time preparing, they will not accomplish much.

Several with whom I am personally acquainted, have planned various ways of assisting Munoz and aggrandizing themselves; but the want of unanimity and sufficient monetary resources has broken up every plan thus far. Mr. Kerr has been very active in exciting his countrymen in the most improper manner, considering the position he holds—it is true, he has never been received or accredited as Charge, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. The fact is, he sent in his despatches to the government just before Pineda was deposed from the directorship. Sr. Pineda could not very well acknowledge Mr. Kerr, as he and two of his department secretaries were packed upon mules, but a few hours after receipt of his papers, and sent off from the seat of government. Every source of information but adds fresh confirmation to the statements I have made. Surely, such a state of things cannot last long. Immediate and extensive improvement must be made, or the route is effectually killed. In my notice of "City Items," I have omitted a few matters which I hasten to append before closing: "The person, whom your readers will remember to have swindled the poor people who took passage on the bark Undine whea up for San Francisco, in September last, from this port, was publicly beaten by two of the sufferers a few evenings since. There are others in this city, who have been compelled to labor unceasingly and severely from the time of the fraud, who then had plenty of money for a reasenable fare, and have not yet been able to secure an opportunity of leaving though the said person alinded to has been endeavoring by hard labor recently, to get an honest living, to all appearances, he will be compelled to leave, if he does not actually lose his life in the attempt. Justice will be meted out at some time to every transgressor.

laughable description of a visit to and upon the Panema Railroad, or rather that portion which is completed. He assures the reader that they who suppose the engine and ears run upon separate tracks, are very much mistaken. In many other items he presents a picture of ignorance on the part of the inhabitants of the Isthmus really amusing

at this place and Taboga, died very madenty. He had many very warm fineste, for his generous at the control of the post of the

State, or responsibility. The disappointed applicants and the defeated partizans at once became perfectly frantic with rage. They are all politicians, and the threatnings they uttered, and the denunciations pronounced during Sunday, frightened the Canal Board on Monday morning into a reconsideration of their Saturday's proceedings. It is certain that, had the contracts been confirmed, as predicted on Saturday, the two thousand eight hundred disappointed bidders would have gone with sweeping vengeance into the naxt elections. Fearing such a torrent of indignation—knowing the strength of such a formidable combination of men of both partics—the Canal Board, at their meeting yesterday, rescinded their doings of Saturday, and adopted a resolution declaring that the lewest responsible bidders, who are two hundred thousand dollars and under, shall be allotted the contracts. The Canal Commissioner, State Engineer, and Division Engineer upon the sections proposed, are to make the allotments and execute the contracts before the first day of January.

saletyn Chry Intelligence

Lake Superior Imports and Exports.

[From the Lake Superior Journal.

The imports of provisions, dry goods, groceries, and other supplies of various kinds for the mining districts, have amounted this season to over 100,000 barrel bulk. This includes about 2,000 bundles of pressed hay, and about 20,000 bushels of oats and other grain for feed, and also includes a large amount of preduce or goods sold, or still at Saut Ste Marie. This is more, by about 40,000 bbls, than the imports of last year. Besides various other machinery connected with mills and mines on the lake, there have been imported five mining engines.

lake, there have been imported five mining engines.

The inhabitants of the Upper Peninsula are still entirely dependent on other and differently favored portions of the United States for almost every species of produce and clothing.

The exports for the year have been, of native copper in masses and barrel work, about 1,800 tonsfirm in blooms about 500 tonsfor white fish, lake trout and Siskawit, including those shipped from the Saut, about 4000 barrels. At a moderate estimate these articles are worth, as follows:

1,500 tons of copper at \$3360 per ton \$630,000 500 tons of from blooms at \$500 per ton \$25,000 4,000 barrels of fish, at \$5 per barrel \$20,000

Interesting from the South.

The From Havana—Consul Sharkey at his post
—The Stramer Pampero Condenned—Fatal
Railroad accident—Three persons killed, sto.
Baltimore, December 23, 1851.
The Washington train, this morning, brought three of
the mails from as far south as Savannah.
To-night's Southern mail brings New Orleans papers
to the 12th Theorem two mails at 11 days.

to the 12th. There are two mails still due.

The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 15: d The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 15-a instant, from Havana. Ex Consul Owen was amongst the passengers. Judge Sharkey, his successor, arrived out at Havana on the 12th instant, in the Philadelphia. The Isabel's news has been anticipated by the Georgia. The Jacksonville News, of the 13th, says:—We have just learned that the United States Court, at St Augustine, has condemned the steamship Pampero, of Cubam notoriety, under the neutrality act of 1313, and also under the revenue law. She will be sold on the 20th of January.

January.

Two children of Dr. Winn, of Georgia, were killed as they were riding in a carriage, by the Macon'care, on the 14th instant. Two others were mortally injured, and Mrs. Winn was badly hurt. The driver of the carriage, who was drunk at the time, was also killed.

On the 19th instant, the extensive coach factory of W. S. Gay, together with some other property, was destroyed by fire, at Charleston. The loss is about \$25,000.

Large Fire in Canandalgua. RAILEOAD DEPOT, TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ETC , DE-

CANANDAIGUA, Dec. 23-8 P. M. A fire broke out, about one e'clock this morning, in the rear of the Telegraph building, caused, it is supposed, by a barrel of potash. The flames soon communicated to the adjoining woodshed, belonging to the Railroad Company, and the eating house adjacent, also to the Canandaigus Hotel, all of which were totally destroyed.

troyed.

The fire then crossed the track, and destroyed the Elmirs and Canandaigua Railroad depot, and a number of out houses. The house of J. G. Phelps was in great danger, but fortunately the wind changed, and it was saved.

The loss is variously estimated at from twenty to fifty thousand dollars.

thousand dollars.

Most of the furniture of the hotel was saved. The insurance, as far as could be ascertained, was about \$6,000.

The Telegraph office is entirely destroyed.

Interesting from New England.

EXPLOSION OF A STRAM ROHAR ENGINEER RHLED—
FIRES—MAN BURNED TO DEATH—HEAVY DEFALCA-J. W. Bradford, book-keeper for Mixer & Pitman, oil

dealers, in Milk streat, Boston, has adsconded, being a defaulter for \$28,009.

A steam boiler used in heating the Boston City Almshouse, at Deer Island, exploded this morning, while the

workmen were testing its capacity to heat the building by means of steam pipes. The engineer, Thomas Chase, was instantly killed. None of the lumates were injured, but the workmen employed in the ki'chen, over the holler, were asme of them hurt. The building was shaken to its foundation, and the boiler, which was in the base-

ment, was thrown a considerable distance. The Overseers of the Foor and Ocroner Smith have proceeded to investigate the matter.

In Welfboro N H, the houre of Wm. Tebbets has been burned, and Mr. Tebbets, senior, perished in the fismes. His wife and two sons were rescued from suffication in a state of insensibility. A daughter and infant were badly frozen, having escaped from the firs in their night elothes.

The Brooks building, in Cambridgeport, chiefly occupied by workmen in Davenport and Bridge's factory, was burned down last night.

Maritime Items.

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The schooner Leesburg, of Philadelphia, recently put into Key West leaking, and was being rep fred at last accounts. Mr. Giles, the first officer, was lost everboard in a gale.

The schooner Governor Arnold was condemed by the Survey, and sold at Key West on the 11th instant, at auction.

The salvage of the schooner Merchant amounted to \$1,124 29

British Brig Scotla Ashore.

Bustos, Dec 23, 1351.

The British brig Scotla, from Busaire for Boston, went ashore, last night, in a thick grow sterm, on the rocks, near Boston Light, and filled with water. She will probably, be a total loss. The crew was saved. Her cargo consisted of 1,225 bbls. of salt.

Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

DEC. 23—The Board met at 5 P. M., Adderman Sturtsvant in the chair, in the absence of the President, and a querum of members present. The minutes of the last meeting were resd and approved, and the following documents referred:— Of Meses. John C. and Robert L. Stevens, for the ex-clusive use of the pier adjoining the Hobeksn Ferry. Of sundry persons to be relieved from personal tax.

In favor of leasing let in Murray street, on which is built the house of Engine Company No. 42 and erecting an additional story to said Engine Dose. In favor of organizing a new Hose Company in the Teiru ward. In favor of building a house for the use of Hose Company No. 52.

No. 42.

Appointing police clerks and clerks for the civil courts in the Second and Third districts, the same as already in office. Appointing Edward Collins and Win. M. McKinney, inspectors of weights and measures in the First and Second districts. Directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to cauce an addition of twelve feet to be built in the rear of house of Hose Company No. 50, and appropriating the sum of \$155 for the purposes. POSE. THE PROPERTY INDICATINAL EXCURITION TO BE HELD IN MACI-

The report of the Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Sturievant, Britton, Bodgs, Conkin, and Mogans, on the subject of the application of Edward Riedis and his associates, for the ure of Madison square, for the rection of a building of gias and from 50 feet long, and 200 feet wide, for an Industrial Exhibition of All Nations, was adopted and or cartieved much discussion.

Ald Male a content ded that the project was a speculation of but a few persons, and thought that the project of an Industrial Exhibition should originate with the general government.

Ald Saw considered that an Industrial Exhibition in this city should be national in its couractor and advantageous, and as such should not be acted upon so hastily.

in the city should be sational in its coaractic and advantageous, and as such should not be acted upon so heatily.

The following resolution was then put and cavried —
That the free use and sole compation of Maddon quare be, and the same is hereby, granted to Belward hiddle and has associates, for the term of two years from the date of the adoption of this resolution, whereon to erect a building of from and glass, for the purpose of an Industrial Exhibition of All Nations, in pursuance of the prayer of their petition; provided that said Bilddle and associates will enter at one, into an agreement, with sure ties, with the city, through the Comptroller, that they will, during said time, erect around said equate, at their own cost and expense, and at the cost of unit less than \$6,000. Index the superintendence of the Street Commissioner, a good, strong handsome, and similar to the rating around Washington Parade Ground, or of a pattern to be approved by the Street Commissioner, which shall be the property of the Corporation after the explanation of the raid term hereby granted and to restore said grounds to their present condition, and to take every means to preserve the tree, i.e., thorein; and provides, also, that the price for admission to said building, for individuals chain in a time exceed fifty cents.

On motion, the Beard adjourned to Friday aspt. at 4 p. 3.